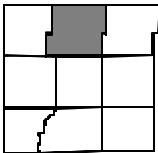


Facilities & Services Needs Assessment: Washington Township



Hook's Historic Drug Store and Pharmacy Museum

Located at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, this historic building features antique dental, medical and pharmaceutical equipment, an antique soda fountain, and other drug store memorabilia.



1999

Department of Metropolitan Development
Division of Planning

FACILITIES & SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT: WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

The Facilities and Services Needs Assessment is a master list of facilities and services with supporting maps and figures. This is not a plan that shows what facility or service should be located where. It is an assessment that looks at:

- current supply of the township's facilities and services;
- current demand for facilities and services;
- likely future levels of demand based on projected population; and
- a comparison of supply and demand to determine need.

The Metropolitan Development Commission (MDC) adopted the existing comprehensive land use plan for Washington Township in 1993. This Assessment is not an update of the land use plan; it will not make land use recommendations for specific parcels of land. However, the information contained in this assessment will provide background information that will be critical to the next comprehensive land use plan update.

Issues Explored

Population scenarios

Many service providers allocate their services based on the number of persons to be served or upon some other demographic factor such as age or income. To be able to make the best allocations, good demographic projections are needed.

Supply of facilities and services

A simple formula for determining the need for additional facilities and services is the demand minus the supply equals the unmet need (Demand - Supply = Need). The various service providers will have different ways of measuring the first part

of the equation: supply. It may be by number of facilities, by acres, by number of staff persons or by some other method. Determination of current supply is one of the most important pieces of background information to be collected.

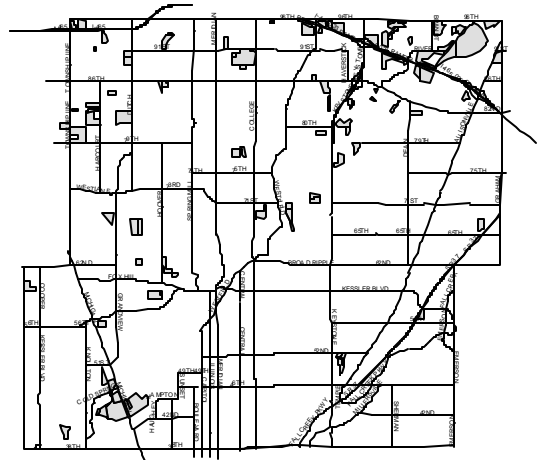
Demand for facilities and services

Demand is the second part of the equation. Like facility supply, demand can be measured in a variety of ways and is a vital part of the assessment. The assessment will determine and report on both the current demand and projected future demand.

Washington Township

There are approximately 1,172 acres of undeveloped land, primarily located in the northern half of the township. Washington Township is close to reaching build-out status and as undeveloped land is developed an increasing demand for facilities and services will occur.

Undeveloped Land in Washington Township (Division of Planning, 1997)



SUMMARY OF EXISTING PLANS

Existing plans for Washington Township have been evaluated in order to provide background information for this Assessment. The following plans have been evaluated and summarized:

- The Washington Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
- The Indianapolis Thoroughfare Plan;
- Broad Ripple Village Plan;
- Butler/Tarkington Neighborhood Plan;
- Keystone-Kessler Neighborhood Plan;
- Meadows/Fall Creek Neighborhood Plan;
- Meridian-Kessler Subarea Plan;
- United North East Neighborhood Plan;
- 38th Street Corridor Plan;
- Keystone Avenue Corridor Plan;
- Michigan Road Corridor Plan;
- Pathways to the Future: Indianapolis-Marion County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan;
- The Indianapolis Greenways Plan.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan (1993)

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan is a detailed plan designed to guide the development of Washington Township and it outlines the necessary steps for action. It does so by recommending various land uses including residential, commercial, industrial, parks, and special uses. The plan also lists priority improvements for township roadways that have been identified in the Thoroughfare Plan. Lastly, it identifies critical areas of the township that need special consideration.

Washington Township's planning and development goals are as follows:

- Protect remaining open spaces as much as possible, especially wetlands, woodlands, and floodplain areas;
- Preserve the stability and integrity of the Township's existing neighborhoods;

- Provide for recreational uses in and along floodplain areas;
- Reduce sign clutter along the Township's commercial corridors;
- Limit the conversion of residential uses to commercial uses;
- Coordinate the Plan's recommendations for the White River corridor with those of the Indianapolis Greenways Plan;
- Encourage reuse and reinvestment in existing commercial areas; and,
- Achieve the best aesthetic quality from all development, new and existing.

Washington Township's Comprehensive Land Use Plan provides an understanding of broad issues that apply to the township as a whole. These issues can be taken into consideration when examining service and facility needs. Some important recommendations from the plan that are pertinent to this assessment are:

- Develop parks and other public facilities or services necessary to adequately serve the Township's growing population.
- Develop linear park uses and urban conservation areas along the White River, Williams Creek, and Fall Creek floodways; as well as the Indianapolis Water Company Canal and the abandoned Monon Railway Corridor.
- Develop land uses and intensities appropriate to the projected future capacities of the infrastructure,
- Commercial uses are recommended in areas where they will have the least negative impact on residential areas.

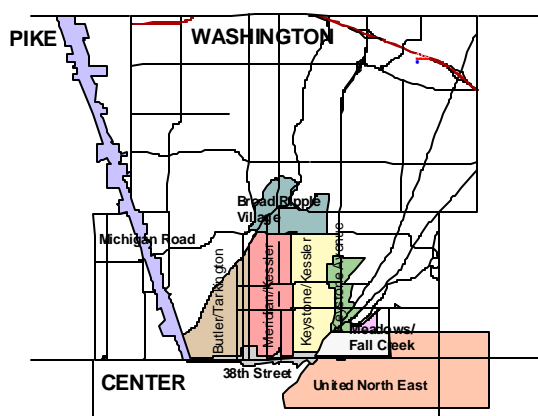
The Indianapolis Thoroughfare Plan (1999)

The Thoroughfare Plan recommends the following priority improvements:

- Widening of Michigan Road from two lanes to four lanes between 38th Street and Grandview Dr.,

- Widening of 38th Street from four lanes to six lanes between Lincoln Avenue and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Street,
- Widening Allisonville Road from two lanes to four lanes between Kessler Boulevard and 82nd Street,
- Widening of Allisonville Road from four lanes to six lanes between I-465 and 96th Street,
- Widening of Keystone Avenue from four lanes to six lanes between 96th Street and I-465.

Study Areas of Neighborhood and Corridor Plans.



Broad Ripple Village Plan (1997)

The Broad Ripple Village Plan addresses complex and interrelated land use planning issues facing the area. The goals of the plan are to:

- Preserve the unique mix of low-intensity residential and commercial uses,
- Strengthen pedestrian and other non-motorized linkages between commercial, residential and recreational activity centers; and,
- Better mitigate the negative impacts that occur when more intensive commercial uses are introduced in an established urban center surrounded by natural and residential areas.

The Plan identifies recommendations for both land use and parking issues. For land use, the plan provides recommendations such as the development of commercial uses that cater to the surrounding residential districts at key intersections along North College Avenue. The goal of the land use recommendations is to incorporate growth within Broad Ripple's unique character and natural features.

To address the increasing demand for parking spaces, the plan recommends using various pedestrian enhancements, joint parking agreements, and creative parking design to increase parking capacity.

Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Plan (1985)

The study area is bound by: Westfield Boulevard and the Canal to the north, Meridian Street to the east, 38th Street to the south, and Michigan Road and the Canal to the west.

The plan recommends developing Mary Alice Carter Park as a passive area serving as a focal entryway to the neighborhood.

Commercially used properties should be rezoned to allow for their proper development without unnecessary zoning obstacles. Buffer uses should be created to separate residential uses from more intense or non-residential uses.

Keystone-Kessler Neighborhood Plan (1985)

The study area for this plan is bound by: Kessler Boulevard to the north, Keystone Avenue to the east, 38th Street and Fall Creek Parkway to the south, and the former Monon Railroad (now the Monon Trail) to the west.

The Plan recommends that a new use be secured for school # 91.

Commercial uses should be removed from residentially-built structures and relocated to commercially designed facilities. Infill housing should be constructed on vacant residential lots.

The Plan also recommends that a master plan should be developed for Arsenal Park. An “adopt a park” program should also be created between the neighborhood residents and the Indianapolis Parks Department.

Meadows/Fall Creek Neighborhood Plan (1987)

The study area for this plan is bound by: 46th Street and 42nd Street to the north, Sherman Drive to the east, 38th Street to the south, and Fall Creek to the west.

The Plan recommends commercial uses along Keystone Avenue from 38th Street to Fall Creek and on Millersville Road from 38th Street to 42nd Street. This recommendation is compatible with the recommendations of the Keystone Corridor Land Use Plan.

Sub-neighborhood parks should be developed on certain vacant properties that are not being utilized. This would require cooperation between area residents, owners of vacant properties, and Indianapolis Parks and Recreation.

Meridian-Kessler Subarea Plan (1978)

The study area for this plan is bound by: North Kessler Boulevard to the north, the former Monon Railroad (now the Monon Trail) to the east, 38th Street to the south, and Meridian Street to the west.

The purpose of the plan is to help preserve existing facilities and resources while providing recommendations for growth. The plan lists several components that were examined for the area, including recreation, education, services,

streets, alleys, housing, shopping and business, crime, and neighborhood association.

The existing resources in the neighborhood should be incorporated into a system of recreation areas within half-mile intervals.

All neighborhood schools should be evaluated for compliance with applicable standards. Where facilities are not in compliance with these standards, reasonable efforts should be made to correct deficiencies. The library should be retained at 42nd and Broadway.

United North East Neighborhood Plan (1998)

The study area for this plan is bound by 42nd Street to the north, Arlington Avenue to the east, 30th Street to the south, and Fall Creek to the west.

The plan recommends using the cooperation of several public and private sources to convert the vacant Cub Foods building into an alternative school. These same groups should also explore the expansion of area libraries.

Existing parks should be improved and new parks should be built. Grants should be applied for and used to improve safety and lighting and overall spending should be increased for park facilities.

Vacant parcels of land should be used for infill development with full consideration of architectural compatibility and environmental and open space impact on surrounding areas.

38th Street Corridor Plan (1985)

The Washington Township portion of the study area for this plan is on the north side of 38th street and is bound by Michigan Road to the west and Fall Creek Parkway to the east.

Like previously mentioned plans, this plan stresses buffering residential uses from non-residential uses,

revitalizing existing deteriorated structures, and infilling vacant lots.

The plan also recommends the construction of apartments and commercial structures.

The apartments would allow the area population to increase, while the commercial would increase the level of services available to area residents.

Sidewalks along the corridor should be widened to better facilitate pedestrian mobility. Proper landscaping would increase the aesthetics of the area and increase property values at the same time.

Keystone Avenue Corridor Plan (1986)

The study area for this plan is along both sides of Keystone Avenue, extending from 38th Street to 56th Street.

The plan lists a variety of recommendations to meet the goals and objectives for the study area. The main areas of focus are on the economic vitality of the commercial areas, housing availability, land use compatibility, transportation systems, public safety, and aesthetic issues.

Michigan Road Corridor Plan (1998)

The study area for this plan is along both sides of Michigan Road from 38th Street to the Marion/Hamilton County line.

A corridor plan for Michigan Road was first developed in 1988 and was then updated in 1998. The purpose of the Michigan Road Corridor Plan is to ensure preservation and enhancement of existing amenities and to encourage efficient and beneficial growth. It will guide decisions on rezoning and variance cases and public improvement programs.

The plan recommends developing a “community campus” that would locate social services and facilities in a common area. In the absence of a community campus, needed social services should be provided and adequate space found for existing services. Better use should be made of existing parks and recreation facilities. Additional

recreation facilities should be opened, especially in the southern and western portions of the corridor.

The plan also provides recommendations for public safety issues. Existing streets and traffic control devices should be modified to enable quicker response times for fire and emergency services.

Pathways to the Future: Indianapolis-Marion County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan (1999)

This plan provides guidance to decision-makers in the form of basic information, goals and recommendations for the city’s parks and recreation system.

The park system in Washington Township consists of 491.3 acres or 4.8% of the total park acreage in Marion County. The Plan indicates that there are six neighborhood parks and two community parks located within the Township. There are no regional parks within the Township boundaries. It is important to note that because regional parks serve several communities, the residents of Washington Township have access to regional parks in other townships such as Riverside, Sahm, and Eagle Creek parks.

To further the goal of acquiring adequate park land for the population of Washington Township, potential park sites have been identified. The 1992 Park’s plan lists seven potential sites with a total of 440 acres. Four of those sites remain undeveloped, two sites are partially developed, and one site is fully developed for other purposes. Since the adoption of the plan Indianapolis Parks and Recreation (Indy Parks) has identified 25 to 100 acres of additional potential park sites.

Indianapolis Greenways Plan (1994)

The Indianapolis Greenways Plan describes the community's vision for an interconnected regional network of open space. Greenways contribute to service and facility levels by providing opportunities for recreation, fitness, and conservation. At the time of this publication, the Indianapolis Greenways Plan is currently being revised.

The Greenways Plan looked at five corridors in Washington Township; the North White River Corridor, Fall Creek, Crooked Creek, IWC Canal, and the Monon Rail Corridor.

North White River Corridor

The North White River corridor begins north of the I-465 overpass at 96th Street and ends at the I-65 overpass.

The corridor provides many opportunities for biking and hiking trails. A number of trails with access to the river should be developed at various locations. These trails could connect many facilities along the river. There are also several opportunities for water-based recreation including motorized and non-motorized boating and fishing.

There are currently no plans for paved trails along the corridor. A canoe trail has been designated along the White River between 96th Street and 38th Street.

Fall Creek

The corridor begins at the Geist Reservoir dam and ends by joining the White River north of downtown.

The public vision for this corridor is to create a multipurpose greenway. Facilities for fishing, canoeing, hiking, and biking should be constructed, and existing facilities should be improved as necessary. Additional amenities such as

footbridges over drainage ditches, comfort stations, emergency phones, lighting fixtures, bridges over Fall Creek to link trails on both sides of the waterway, and directional signage should be installed to provide a safe environment for greenway users.

There is currently a canoe trail along Fall Creek between 79th Street and 56th Street. Construction of Phase I (30th-39th Street) is scheduled to begin in 2000.

Crooked Creek

The Crooked Creek Corridor begins just south of I-465 in a business park and ends where the creek joins with the White River at Lake Sullivan, south of 38th Street.

To emphasize an environmental philosophy, most of Crooked Creek corridor is proposed for conservation uses only.

The plan recommends trails (some paved, some unpaved) along Crooked Creek from College Park to 79th Street, from Walnut Drive to Westlane Road, and from Grandview Drive near 66th Street to Kessler Boulevard.

The Indianapolis Water Company Canal

Since the canal is already used as an informal footpath, the Indianapolis Greenways Plan recommends the continuation of these uses and focuses on enhancing pedestrian safety, adding user amenities, and providing access to various attractions along the corridor.

An alternate trail along the White River is also proposed to allow pedestrians and cyclists to bypass the portion of the canal trail with the most road crossings. The alternate route could start at the Monon Rail Corridor and reconnect with the canal path near 56th Street.

The Monon Rail Corridor

Beginning at 96th Street and ending at Fall Creek, this corridor provides the opportunity for biking and hiking, for leisure and alternative transportation and, for commuting to work, shopping, and public facilities.

The trail is currently proposed to continue to Downtown. A pedestrian bridge at 86th Street has been proposed to separate people from vehicular traffic.

DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION SCENARIOS

In this Assessment, population projections look at both the year 2020 and at build-out population. Build-out population is the number of people anticipated to be living in Washington Township in the year when every piece of property has been developed. Absolute build-out of every property will probably never occur. However, the concept of build-out provides a theoretical basis to work from.

The projections are based on the premise that development will occur as shown in the 1993 Washington Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan (with modifications for recent developments that have occurred differently than the plan recommended). Another assumption is that average household size in the township will remain constant at the 1990 level of 2.26 persons. This may cause the projections to be high.

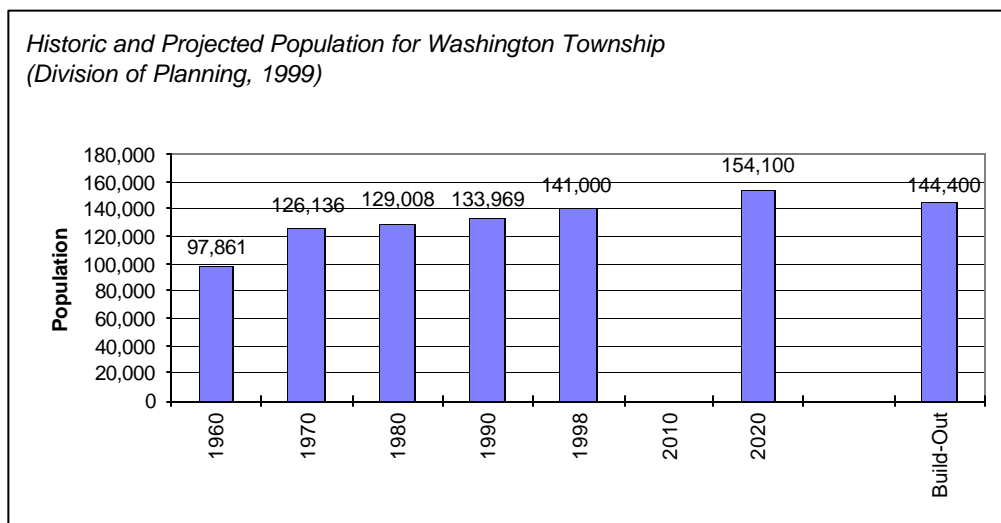
Determining when full build-out might occur is difficult due to the number of variables. The economy, changing demographics, and provision of roads, sewers, water and other infrastructure all have a major impact on rate of development.

Three projections were used to estimate the 2020 population for Washington Township. These are: cohort-survival method (135,084 population), employment-based method (105,454 population), and the land use method (154,000 population)

The cohort-survival method considers births, deaths and migration. The employment-based projection calculates population generated by future employment growth and distribution. The land use method is based on the percent change in population using recent census figures, housing permits and comprehensive plan recommendations.

The tables used throughout this assessment use the land use method for estimating the 2020 population. This method was selected because the projection indicates modest growth over the twenty-year period, rather than minimal growth as seen in the other methods.

Once build-out is reached, population growth would be dependent upon an increase in household size, redevelopment of low density housing to higher densities and/or redevelopment of non-residential sites to residential uses. However, a population loss is more likely because of the current national and local trend towards smaller household sizes.



EXPLORATION OF STANDARDS FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Local, state and national sources were researched to determine what standards currently exist for the provision of services and facilities. These standards were then applied to Washington Township as shown in the charts on the following pages.

Planning standards should not be the only method used for devising the demand for services and facilities in a community. Each community has distinctive needs that should be kept in mind throughout the planning process. Standards do not account for the “diverse conditions, populations, and values of Urban America.” (*Recreation Planning and Design*) They can be useful guidelines to follow when developing future plans, but only when the inherent limitations of standards are understood.

The use of standards to determine need for services and facilities has limitations. One limitation is the age of the standard and data being used. Standards can become outdated as technology and people’s preferences change over time.

Typically standards are not localized. Most standards are set at a national level and do not take into account factors that may affect the use of the standard at a local level.

The source of a standard can be a consideration. If a standard is issued from an organization that would benefit from the increased need of a service, the standard may be artificially high.

Some standards are not well defined. They can be construed to mean different things. For example, the standard for Emergency Medical Services requires a certain number of vehicles per 1,000

population. However the type of vehicles is not defined. Whether the standard is for ambulances only, or a combination of ambulances, paramedic vehicles, and extraction vehicles, is not specified. This can cause a problem when defining what is really needed in an area.

Marion County’s townships are not walled-in communities that must provide all of their own services and facilities. Consumers of services and facilities are able to easily cross township boundaries to seek many of their needs. Washington Township residents frequently go outside the township to seek services and facilities while Washington Township facilities frequently serve persons from outside the township. Townships have been used for the Needs Assessments because in Marion County the townships are readily known geographic units and provide a easy way to think about issues that may be variable across the county.

Localization

Most of the facility and service standards used in this study are nationally based. They should be considered guides. The uniqueness of every town, city and county, with their differing socioeconomic, climatic, geographic and cultural characteristics, makes it undesirable to apply all standards in the same manner in every community. In this assessment, localization of the standards was attempted through community surveys and meetings with facility and service providers.

Residential and Business Survey

A community survey was conducted for the Division of Planning by IUPUI’s Polis Center and Public Opinion Laboratory. The survey was done by telephone to a random selection of 1200 Marion County households and 600 Marion County businesses. The residential

SURVEY RESULTS		
	Percent rating this service or facility as excellent or good	
	Washington Township Residents	Marion County Residents (Businesses)
Schools Facilities	65 %	71 % (Businesses 60 %)
Libraries Facilities	73 %	76 %
Parks Facilities	65 %	63%
Fire Services	92 %	91 % (Businesses 89 %)
Law Enforcement	74 %	70 % (Businesses 81 %)
Emergency Room Care	75 %	71 %
In-Patient Hospital Care	87 %	81 %
Out-Patient Hospital Care	85 %	80 %
Mental Health Facilities	40 %	35 %
EMT/Ambulance Service	89 %	80 % (Businesses 87 %)
	Percent rating the provision of this service or facility as adequate	
Youth Services	44 %	46 %
Affordable Housing	52 %	57 % (Businesses 59 %)
Elderly Housing	57 %	55 %
	Percent rating as very to somewhat important in new developments	
Light Rail or Bus Service	89 %	88 % (Businesses 54 %)
Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes	82 %	81 % (Businesses 75 %)
Streets Connecting Subdivisions	66 %	71 % (Businesses 58 %)
Sidewalks on Major Streets	86 %	90 % (Businesses 87 %)
Policy on Affordable Housing	51 %	53 % (Businesses 34 %)
Preservation of Open Space	96 %	96 % (Businesses 95 %)
Land reserved for Bus/Light Rail	79 %	77 % (Businesses 78 %)
Land reserved for Bikes/Pedestrians	83 %	82 % (Businesses 79 %)

survey was done in a manner to be statistically significant at both the county and township level. The business survey did not ask as many questions as the residential survey and is statistically significant only at the county level. Both surveys are accurate within five percentage points. Highlights of the survey results are shown in the table above.

The Washington Township residential survey results were very similar to the County residential survey results overall. However in some instances there was a margin of difference by as much as 6% or greater. Washington Township residents are 6% and 9% more satisfied with In-patient hospital care and EMT/ambulance service, respectively and 6% less satisfied with school facilities.

Focus Group Meetings

Two focus groups meetings were held to help put a local interpretation on national standards.

The first meeting was with countywide and multi-township facility and service providers. Held on September 23, 1999, this meeting focused on the four townships where needs assessment studies were being concurrently conducted: Wayne, Center, Perry and Washington.

The meeting attendees envisioned co-location of facilities as an important trend. Examples of co-location possibilities that would greatly enhance services delivery would be youth and senior activities held in schools and housing complexes, electronic library services that can go into almost any other facility, and health care services located in neighborhood schools. Attendees saw a need to move away from centralized provision of services and toward providing services in a large number of locations that are easily accessible to all

people regardless of age, disability, work hours or lack of transportation.

The second focus group meeting was held on September 28, 1999 with representatives of various Washington Township service and facilities providers. Key issues from this focus group meeting were; youth services, increased need for Emergency Medical Service (EMS) providers and the need for additional fire stations.

Fire

There is a need to build an additional fire station in the Washington Township Fire Department district. Currently there are 5 stations in the district. Also there is a need for two additional ambulances to compensate for growth in the northern portion of the township. EMS increased by 7% within last year. Property losses due to fire are on the decline. Newer buildings include sprinkler systems.

A traffic control system (“Opti-com”) is installed in Washington Township along College, Keystone and there are plans to install the system along 86th street. A key issue for the fire department is delivery of EMS/fire services, especially on 86th street and Meridian. Traffic congestion prevents traffic from moving out of the way of emergency vehicles. Other issues are: a need for fire hydrants in areas without sewers or City water, and lack of room for new development to pay for bringing in public services.

Youth Services

The focus group’s opinion of the availability of youth services was consistent with the residential survey findings. The results showed that less than 45% of those surveyed agreed that youth services availability was excellent or good.

Participants agreed that partnerships between youth services providers and existing facilities such as schools, churches and libraries were a viable option. This would bring the services to the neighborhood and help alleviate another pressing

issue; transportation alternatives for non-driving youth.

The Kaleidoscope representative expressed the need for collaborative efforts among youth services providers. There is a need for youth programming to prevent problems by unsupervised after school teens (12 years old + years). Participants were excited about the new library facility at 42nd and College Avenue as a new opportunity for partnerships. They remarked that it is difficult to find facilities currently in commercial areas. A desirable facility would include all-purpose space for meetings, plays etc. Using school facilities are an option but turf issues often exist.

Jobs for youth are moving out to new development. It is difficult for those without a car or someone to drive them to get to work. Public transportation is inadequate.

The YMCA representative expressed that organization’s willingness to partner with others to reduce duplication of services. She also expressed the need to balance wants and needs of users of Jordan YMCA. The facilities are 30+ years old and need constant upkeep. There is a high demand for YMCA facilities. A new branch idea is an “Urban Mission Branch” (YMCA without walls), which is to use 5 different IPS schools for programming.

Schools

The Washington Township Metropolitan School District representative mentioned that their 10-year projections for schools were very similar to numbers presented in the meeting. The report estimates 10,000 students now, which will drop and flatten out at 9,800 in 2020.

There have been major renovations at North Central, and Greenbriar is tweaking previous renovations. MSD is adding a Community Center

for students at the North Central campus. The Metropolitan School District's study indicates no need for schools to expand. There are sufficient facilities for the existing and projected population. They are currently looking at reuse for the former White River School and have sold property at 91st and Allisonville. They also see a need for additional health services in schools, but lack current financial support for that endeavor.

Schools have a growing Hispanic population. In 1997 Washington Township schools had 97 Hispanic students, in 1998 108 Hispanic students and in 1999, 270 Hispanic students. There is a growing need for staff training in conversational Spanish.

Sidewalks are few, which makes it difficult to get around and/or wait to catch a bus. School buses must do a door-to-door pick, which is very expensive for the school system. The unwillingness of people to use transit is directly related to lack of sidewalks.

Libraries

Representatives from Indianapolis-Marion County Public Libraries presented their expansion plans: to replace Broadway Branch library with new facilities at 42nd and College and to expand and upgrade the Nora Branch. However the Broad Ripple Branch needs attention and may face closure in favor of move to Glendale Mall. Also, the Crooked Creek area has great need for services and is not adequately served by the Nora or Pike branches.

To determine need for facilities the library looks at changing demographics, housing development, population changes, changing traffic patterns, age of users etc. Also they use structural and engineering studies to help determine what facilities to remodel and/or replace.

Because of growing Hispanic population, libraries are attempting to supply more Spanish literature and are training staff to better assist patrons. They are currently building a collection of Spanish language material countywide.

Councilman Monroe Gray, who represents southwest portion of the township, stated that the southwest area needs streets, highways, sewers and city water.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES ASSESSED

The following tables and commentary are the results of comparing supply and demand for facilities and services. National, state and local

standards have been applied to the current and projected population to determine the demand for facilities and services currently and at build-out.

The tables show the current supply of services and facilities and then compares demand and supply to find need.

EDUCATION STANDARDS							
	Standard	Current Township Need (141,000 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Need in 2020 (154,100 people)	Township Need at Build-out (144,400 people)	Source of Standard and Data
Elem. School Classrooms	1 classroom/ 24 students	350	592	+ 242	381	441	A
Elem. School Certified Staff	1 staff/ 22 students	381	1022	+ 641	415	481	A
Elem. School Acreage	7 acres + 1 acres/100 pupils over 200	89	482	+ 393	96	111	A/E
Mid. School Classrooms	1 classroom/ 25 students	156	221	+ 65	169	196	A
Mid. School Certified Staff	1 staff/ 20 students	194	599	+ 405	212	245	A
Mid. School Acreage	15 acres + 1 acres/100 pupils over 450	49	243	+ 194	53	56	A/E
High School Classrooms	1 classrooms/ 26 students	197	413	+ 216	214	248	A
High School Certified Staff	1 staff/ 19 students	269	453	+ 184	293	340	A
High School Acreage	20 acres + 1 acres/100 pupils over 600	65	180	+ 115	70	79	A/E
A. Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <i>Development Impact</i> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994.							
E. Indiana State Board of Education School Facility Guidelines. September 1997.							

Education

The education charts include information from Indianapolis Public Schools, the Metropolitan School District of Washington Township and the various private schools operating in the township.

The current trend in education planning is the use of performance standards as primary service-level measurement tools. The United States Department of Education emphasizes performance statistics to provide a picture of how well local education systems are doing. Examples of this type of measurement are student attendance, academic achievement and graduation rates. Although these

are worthy tools, they do not measure resource requirements, which is what the above tables attempt to do.

As shown in the survey chart on previous pages only 65% of Washington Township residents rated school facilities as excellent or good. According to the charts the number of education facilities adequately serves Washington Township.

LIBRARY STANDARDS							
	Standard	Current Township Need (141,000 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Need in 2020 (154,100 people)	Township Need at Build-out (144,400 people)	Source of Standard and Data
Library book stock	1.8 books/person	253,800 books	128,213 books	- 12,587 books	277,380 books	259,920 books	A/C
Library book circulation	8 items checked/person/year	1,128,000 checked	708,011 checked	- 419,989 checked	1,232,800 checked	1,155,200 checked	A/C
Library space	0.4 sq. ft./person	56,400 sq. ft.	34,839 sq. ft.	- 21,561 sq. ft.	61,640 sq. ft.	57,760 sq. ft.	A/C
A. Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <i>Development Impact</i> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994. C. Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library., <i>Strategic Master Plan for Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library 1996 through 2004</i> . 1998.							

Libraries

The Indianapolis-Marion County Library has divided the entire county into library districts. Washington Township is served by the Broadway branch, Broad Ripple branch, and Nora branch libraries. The entire county is served by the Central Library located downtown.

PARKS AND RECREATION STANDARDS							
	Standard	Current Township Need (141,000 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Need in 2020 (154,100 people)	Township Need at Build-out (144,400 people)	Source of Standard and Data
Neighborhood Parks	1.3 acres/ 1000 pop.	183 acres	110 acres	- 73 acres	200 acres	188 acres	F
Community (Magnet) Parks	6 acres/ 1000 pop.	846 acres	156 acres	- 690 acres	925 acres	866 acres	F
Regional Parks	10 acres/ 1000 pop.	1410 acres	0 acres	- 1410 acres	1541 acres	1444 acres	F
Play Structures	1 play./ 2500 pop.	56 play.	10 play.	- 46 play.	62 play.	58 play.	F
Basketball courts (outdoor)	1 court/ 5000 pop.	28 courts	3 courts	- 25 courts	31 courts	29 courts	F
Tennis courts	1 court/ 2000 pop.	71 courts	22 courts	- 49 courts	77 courts	72 courts	F
Baseball/ Softball diamonds	1 diamond/ 5000 pop.	28 diamonds	4 diamonds	- 24 diamonds	31 diamonds	29 diamonds	F
Football fields	1 field/ 20,000 pop.	7 field	0 field	- 7 field	8 fields	7 fields	F
Soccer fields	1 field/ 10,000 pop.	14 fields	3 fields	- 11 field	15 fields	14 fields	F
Golf course	9 holes/ 25,000 pop.	51 holes	0 holes	- 51 holes	55 holes	52 holes	F
Outdoor swimming pools	1 pool/ 20,000 pop.	7 pool	1 pool	- 6 pool	8 pools	7 pools	F
Picnic shelters	1 shelter/ 5000 pop.	28 shelters	7 shelters	- 21 shelters	31 shelters	29 shelters	F
Trails	0.15 mile/ 1000 pop.	21 miles	11 miles	- 10 miles	23 miles	22 miles	F
Recreation centers	1 center/ 50,000 pop.	3 centers	2 centers	- 1 centers	3 centers	3 center	F
Cemeteries	800 graves/ 1 acres	176 acres	102 acres	- 74 acres	193 acres	181 acre	K
F. Indianapolis Parks and Recreation (Indy Parks). <i>Comprehensive Parks Plan Update</i> . 1999							
K. Indiana Cemetery Association, 1999.							

Parks and Recreation

The standards for park acreage are a goal of Indianapolis Parks and Recreation. If this goal is met, the amount of park acreage in Marion County will nearly double.

A range of park types is needed to fulfill an area's park and recreation needs. Community parks and especially neighborhood parks need to be

scattered throughout a township in order to provide accessible recreation to all citizens.

The preceding table implies that there is adequate neighborhood park acreage but a deficit of other types of parks in Washington Township. However, neighborhood parks are concentrated in the eastern half of the township, so even in that category large portions of the township are not fully served.

Regional parks serve areas larger than single townships.

SCHOOL OUTDOOR RECREATION STANDARDS							
	Standard	Current Township Need (people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Need in 2020 (people)	Township Need at Build-out (people)	Source of Standard and Data
Playgrounds	1 play./ 2500 pop.	56 play.	10 play.	- 46 play.	62 play.	58 play.	F/G
Basketball courts (outdoor)	1 court/ 5000 pop.	28 courts	3 courts	- 25 court	31 courts	29 courts	F/G
Tennis courts	1 court/ 2000 pop.	71 courts	32 courts	- 39 courts	77 courts	72 courts	F/G
Baseball/ Softball diamonds	1 diamond/ 5000 pop.	28 diamonds	28 diamonds	0 diamonds	31 diamonds	29 diamonds	F/G
Football fields	1 field/ 20,000 pop.	7 field	5 fields	- 2 field	8 fields	7 fields	F/G
Soccer fields	1 field/ 10,000 pop.	14 fields	8 fields	- 6 field	15 fields	14 fields	F/G
F. Indianapolis Parks and Recreation (Indy Parks). <i>Comprehensive Parks Plan Update</i> . 1999.							
G. Metropolitan School District of Washington Township (field observation). March 1999.							

School Outdoor Recreation

Not all facilities on public school property may be available to the general public. Facilities on private property, such as churches and private schools,

that may be open to the public are not reported in the above table.

MEDICAL STANDARDS							
	Standard	Current Township Need (141,000 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Need in 2020 (154,100 people)	Township Need at Build-out (144,400 people)	Source of Standard
Physicians	1 Doctor/ 3500 pop.	42 Doctors	521 Doctors	+ 479 Doctors	44 Doctors	41 Doctors	H
Dentists	1 Dentist/ 5000 pop.	28 Dentists	138 Dentist	+110 Dentists	31 Dentists	29 Dentists	H
Mental Health Personnel	1 Profess./ 2000 pop.	71 Profess.	131 Profess.	+ 60 Profess.	77 Profess.	72 Profess.	A
Hospital Beds	1 bed/ 250 pop.	564 beds	833 beds	+ 269 beds	616 beds	578 beds	A
A. Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <i>Development Impact</i> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994.							
H. Indiana Department of Health							

Medical

In addition to St. Vincent Hospital & Health Care facilities, Lifelines Children's Hospital and Columbia Women's Hospital, St. Vincent's Stress Center is also located in the northeastern portion of Washington Township. Residents also have access to other County hospitals.

A survey question asked Washington Township residents, how they rate the availability of mental health care facilities. Thirty five

percent didn't answer the question or didn't know, while 26% thought it was fair or poor, and 40% thought it was excellent or good. There was a significant amount of difference between the perception of the availability of mental health care facilities and the actual availability of mental health care facilities. The table above shows that there is a surplus of 60 mental health care professionals in the Township.

PUBLIC SAFETY STANDARDS							
	Standard	Current Township Need (141,000 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Need in 2020 (154,100 people)	Township Need at Build-out (144,400 people)	Source of Standard and Data
Fire & EMS Personnel	1.65 full-time/ 1,000 pop.	233 staff	194 staff	-39 staff	254 staff	238 staff	L
Fire Vehicles	1/ 1.5 mile radius	11 vehicles	14 vehicles	+ 3 vehicles	11 vehicles	11 vehicles	J
Fire Facilities	1 station/ 1.5 mile radius	10 stations	9 stations	- 1 stations	11 stations	11 stations	J
EMS Vehicles	1 vehicle/ 1.5 mile radius	10 vehicles	5 vehicles	- 5 vehicles	11 vehicles	11 vehicles	J
Police Personnel	1 Officer/ 500 pop.	282 Officers	333 Officers	+ 51 Officers	308 Officers	289 Officers	A
Police Vehicles	1 vehicle/ 1667 pop.	85 vehicles	238 vehicles	+ 153 vehicles	92 vehicles	87 vehicles	A
Police Facilities	1 sq. ft./ 5 pop.	28,200 sq. ft.	65,534 sq. ft.	+ 37,334 sq. ft.	30,820 sq. ft.	28,880 sq. ft.	A
A. Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <i>Development Impact</i> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994. J. United States Fire Administration. June 1999. L. National Fire Protection Agency. July 1999.							

Safety

Standards for fire services and EMS, as supplied by the United States Fire Administration, are not based on population. They are based on time and distance. Staff and equipment need to get to a fire in less than four minutes. This can usually be achieved within a service area with a 1.5-mile radius, although street sizes and pattern and traffic

congestion can affect response times. Law enforcement in Washington Township is provided by different agencies: Indianapolis Police Department North and East Districts, Marion County Sheriff's Department and the Rocky Ripple Town Police Department.

INDIANAPOLIS-MARION COUNTY

Stephen Goldsmith, Mayor

CITY-COUNTY COUNCIL

Dr. Beurt SerVass - District #2

William Schneider - District #3

William Dowden - District #4

Elwood Black - District #6

James Bradford - District #7

Monroe Gray Jr. - District # 9

Rozelle Boyd - District #11

Steve Talley - District, #14

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

John S. Beeman

Lance Bundles

Lillian Charleston

James Curtis, Sr.

Gene Hendricks

Walter Niemczura

Steve Schaefer

Robert Smith

Randolph Snyder

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

Eugene Lausch, Director

Mike Graham, Washington Township

Administrator

DIVISION OF PLANNING

Thomas Bartlett, Administrator

Keith Holdsworth, Principal Planner

Alice Gatewood, Planner

Sheila McKinley, Senior Planner

Kevin Gross, Intern

PARTICIPANTS

Sharon Bernhardt, Indianapolis-Marion County
Public Library

Laura Johnson, Indianapolis-Marion County Public
Library

Michele Goodrich, YMCA of Greater Indianapolis

Mary Beth Carmichael, YMCA

Joe Erne, Metropolitan School District of
Washington Township

Gwen Moore, Washington Township Assessor

Joe Anderson, Washington Township Fire Dept.

Robert Hunley, Kaleidoscope Youth Center